

## CALENDAR TAKEN UP

## HOUSE PASSES TWO BILLS IN ITS FOUR-HOURS SESSION.

Playwrights and Theatrical Managers Will be Pleased to Note the Progress of a Copyright Bill in Their Interests—Bill Passed to Prohibit the Sale of Liquors in the Capitol or on the Grounds—Capitol Alien Ownership Land Bill for the Territories Defeated—Denno Flynn Pokes Fun at the Pops.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Pending the preparation of the next appropriation bill, the house again today devoted its time to the consideration of bills on the calendar, but only two were passed during the four-hour session. One of them was a bill which the prominent playwrights and theatrical managers in this country have been laboring for some years to induce congress to pass. The purpose of the measure is two-fold: First, to secure to musical compositions the same measure of protection under the copyright law as is now afforded productions of literary character; and second, to add, by proper copyright injunction process, this protection to the authors of dramatic and operatic works. The bill imposes a fine of \$100 for the first and \$20 for each succeeding unauthorized production. A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building was also passed. A bill advocated by the delegates from the Territory of New Mexico to modify the law forbidding the alien ownership of lands in the territories so as to give them the right to acquire under mortgage and to hold for ten years real property, was defeated. An important bill to transfer the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, under its charter, to the mortgagees when they reorganize the road, was postponed until Tuesday next.

## HOUSE DOINGS IN DETAIL

**Territorial Delegates Take a Hand in the Capitol Bill Debate.**  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The house today resumed the consideration of bills, under the call of committees. Mr. Bostner from the Fifth Louisiana district, whose speech was deferred at the last session and who was re-elected at a special election, was sworn in immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Scranton (Rep. Pa.) from the committee on territories then called up the bill to amend the act forbidding alien ownership of lands in the territories. The bill sought to amend the act of 1894 to acquire title to real property under mortgage foreclosure, but by the terms of the bill they must dispose of such title within ten years.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) caused something of a flurry by undertaking to arrange the supporters of the bill on the ground that they were proposing to go back on the platform plank against alien ownership.

His remarks were particularly directed against the Populists who, he said, after declaring against alien ownership, were now in favor of allowing aliens to acquire all they had heretofore declared should belong to only American citizens.

**CATRON DEFENDS IT.**  
Mr. Catron (Rep. N. M.) the sponsor for the bill, did not deny the bill, but permit alien ownership. It only permitted aliens in certain contingencies to hold real property for ten years. Its purpose, he said, was to enable the people of the territories to get to the heads of foreign capital. Capital was needed to develop the resources of the territories. Under the present law no alien could own a dollar of property and no capital could be invested.

Mr. Murphy, delegate from Arizona, insisted that no great national question was involved in the bill. He said he did not acquire permanent ownership under it. It was simply a question of whether the territories should be enabled to invite foreign capital to develop their resources. It would be but simple justice to give the people of the territories this opportunity to obtain the capital needed.

**FLYNN DISCUSSES POPULISM.**  
Mr. Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, said that although the bill would not effect the territory of Oklahoma, he submitted that there was no reason why the same laws as to ownership of lands should not be given to the territories and states.

The delegate drifted into a rather amusing discussion of Populism. Mr. Flynn characterized the Populist as an Ishmaelite, a man who could not thrive save on failure and despair.

Mr. Stone (Rep. Pa.) asked if Populism did not mean a different thing in every state and congressional district. He had watched the controversy between two leading Populists, Watson and Butler, he said, but had not been able to secure any light on the exact definition of a genuine Populist.

**"ANYTHING TO WIN."**  
Mr. Flynn replied that in his country Populism meant anything to win. He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read, a circular which he said was the notice of a Populist rally at Baxter Springs, Kan., at which Thomas E. Watson was to be present.

There was a good deal of laughter over the reading, when Mr. Bell (Pop. Colo.) asked if those circulars had not been published under the direction of Paul Vandevort, who was in the employ of the Republican party.

Mr. Flynn replied that they were not. After some good-natured bantering the bill was defeated.

**BOOZE AT THE CAPITOL.**  
Mr. Morse (Rep. Mass.) then called up from the committee on public buildings and grounds a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in the capitol and capitol grounds.

Mr. Morse said he did not care to make any elaborate remarks on the bill, but he declared that the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol was a disgrace and a disgrace. No one took the floor in opposition to the measure and it was passed—104 to 5.

**MEANS ADAMS (Rep. Pa.)** introduced a bill (D. M. Y.) E. Adams (Dem. Pa.) Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) and Foote (Rep. N. Y.) voted against it.

Mr. Powers (Rep. Vt.) from the committee on Pacific railroads called up the bill to define the rights of purchasers under mortgage on the Atlantic and Pacific railroads.

Mr. Powers said the purpose of the bill was to permit the mortgagees to exercise under the reorganization their rights as a corporation.

Mr. McClellan (Dem. Ark.) attacked the bill. He denounced the land grant to the Atlantic and Pacific as the most corrupt of any in the long list of land grants. The road had not earned the lands, he asserted, and the grants deserved to be forfeited.

After some discussion it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Tuesday.

**COPYRIGHT BILL.**  
From the committee on patents Mr. Draper (Rep. Mass.) called up the senate bill in preventing the pirating of copyrighted dramas or musical compositions. It imposes a fine of \$100 for the first and \$50 for each subsequent performance.

Mr. McClellan said this legislation had been urged by practically all the prominent American authors, managers and actors engaged in the composition and production of plays and operas. Some of the legal provisions of the bill were criticized by Mr. Connelly (Rep. Ill.) Hulick (Rep. O.) and others.

Mr. Cummings (Dem. N. Y.) who introduced the bill in the house, made a strong plea for its passage.

Mr. Hulick offered an amendment providing that if an unauthorized perform-

ance were given for a benevolent or charitable purpose that fact should be a good defense.

Mr. Cummings replied that an unauthorized production was a robbery; to give it for a benevolent purpose would be adding hypocrisy to theft. (Laughter.) He did not believe in stealing to give to the poor.

The amendment was defeated. Mr. Lacey (Rep. Ia.) thought the bill extreme in many particulars. He believed that if a copyrighted play or musical production were printed and sold, that ought to carry with it the right to produce it, and he offered an amendment to meet his objection.

Mr. Lacey's amendment was defeated and the bill passed.

At 4:05 p. m., the house adjourned.

## FIFTEEN STILL IN THE RING

Six-day Cyclist Pilecky Stick to it in the Garden.

New York, Dec. 10.—Madison Square Garden was crowded tonight with enthusiastic spectators of the six-day bicycle race, who impartially cheered all the tired riders. The boxes were filled early in the evening and the presence of hundreds of handsomely dressed women lent brilliancy to the scene.

During the evening Champion Eddie Bald rode a mile paced by the "black and white" tandem, in 2:18-1-5.

The event of the night was the ten-mile race between Linton W. Wales and Frank Starbuck of Philadelphia. The two men started from opposite sides of the track.

In the fourth lap Starbuck fell and Linton stopped, saying he was unwilling to win the race by an accident. The race was begun again. Starbuck won in 2:52-1-55.

New York, Dec. 10.—Teddy Hale was still in the lead today in the bicycle race. The positions of the other contestants were little changed except that Rice, who had been crowding the Irishman pretty hard, had fallen back to third man; Forester going to second. Next came Schock who had been doing very steady work during the preceding thirty-six hours.

Taylor, Reading and Moore were not very far behind, and the others straggled along down to McLeod who was 403 miles behind the leader at 8 o'clock.

Hale, Rice and Reading have upset the calculations of the talent who yesterday declared that another twenty-four hours would see all three out of the race. Hale defied this prophecy by the ease and smoothness with which he travels around the track, and Forester looks good enough to last the whole six days.

All the riders took a rest during the night. Rice sleeping for three hours, Moore two hours and Hale and Forester an hour each. Shortly after 2 o'clock Moore, who was very sleepy, wobbled and fell, and was again taken up by Forester, who was also taking a nap and, throwing him against the inner rail, but neither were hurt. As Pierce was sailing along, he ran plumb into a malleo and turned a somersault in the air, but landed on his hands and feet uninjured. Glick who had more than his share of misfortune, had to cook his own meals today, his trainer having left him. He is looked upon as feeling badly. The same might be said for Gannon, Cassidy, Ashinger and Smith. Rice and Forester seem to be in the best condition of any. Score at 10 a. m.:

Rider	Miles
Hale	1,183
Rice	1,183
Forester	1,183
Moore	1,183
Schock	1,183
Reading	1,183
Taylor	1,183
Pierce	1,183
Smith	1,183
Ashinger	1,183
Maddox	1,183
Cassidy	1,183
Gannon	1,183
McLeod	1,183

A sport between Hale and Maddox enlivened the race for the spectators. McLeod, the tall-ender, looked utterly fagged out. Gannon was "saddle sore," Cassidy rode with his chest resting on a huge pillow and Ashinger went with apologetic "Reading" was not very buoyant of manner and Maddox was puffing heavily.

Hale completed 1,200 miles at 10:39 a. m., and five minutes later turned in for a rest. Schock was also taking a nap and a rub down. He said that he would be near the leader on Saturday night and shows more constancy than any of the other riders. He was doubled up on his wheel during the morning, suffering from cramps. Hale was fourteen miles ahead of all the others at 11 o'clock. Forester and Rice were also ahead of the record which had been made by Wall in the six days race. The score at 2 p. m.:

Rider	Miles
Hale	1,234
Rice	1,173
Forester	1,173
Moore	1,173
Schock	1,173
Reading	1,173
Taylor	1,173
Pierce	1,173
Smith	1,173
Ashinger	1,173
Maddox	1,173
Cassidy	1,173
Glick	1,173
Gannon	1,173
McLeod	1,173

The attendance this afternoon was unusually large. Hale, who had rested during the morning and early afternoon, came out early after a shower and, with "Major" Taylor, who shows wonderful recuperating powers, raced around the oval for a couple of fast hours. Comparison with the score at 3 o'clock, the eighty-seventh hour, shows that nine of the contestants were ahead of the best previous record of 1,123 miles, made by Wall. Hale led this record not quite 115 miles.

At 5 o'clock the score was:

Rider	Miles
Hale	1,260
Rice	1,234
Forester	1,234
Moore	1,234
Reading	1,234
Taylor	1,234
Pierce	1,234
Smith	1,234
Ashinger	1,234
Maddox	1,234
Cassidy	1,234
Glick	1,234
Gannon	1,234
McLeod	1,234

The score in the big race at midnight was:

Rider	Miles
Hale	1,361
Rice	1,314
Forester	1,314
Moore	1,314
Reading	1,314
Taylor	1,314
Pierce	1,314
Smith	1,314
Ashinger	1,314
Maddox	1,314
Cassidy	1,314
Glick	1,314
Gannon	1,314
McLeod	1,314

**Ninth Lasker-Steinitz Game.**  
Moscow Dec. 10.—The ninth game of the chess match between Lasker and Steinitz, a queen's gambit declined by the former, was played last evening in this city and ended in a draw after thirty-six moves. Present score: Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 9; drawn, 4.

**San Francisco Horse Show.**  
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.—There were but few people at the horse show today. The following awards of prizes were made:

Draft stallions—Frank Jones' Buffalo 2; two-year-old Norman Stallions—Joseph Blundell's Sutton.

Draft horses over 1,500 pounds—McNab and Smith's Prince.

Two-year-old Norman Stallions—Hazel Wilkes.

Pairs of mares and geldings suitable

for town work—W. S. Hobart's Damrosch and Sedell. Hobart's new team, Cesar and Susan, purchased at the New York show, took third prize.

Three-year-old trotting stallions—William H. Violet's Wild Nutting.

Two-year-old mares—John A. Boyd's Ione.

Two-year-old fillies—Oakland Belle. Yearlings—Stanley.

## LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Items of General Interest From All Over the Universe.

New York, Dec. 10.—Among the passengers on the Fulda today were Carlo Magenta, Italian consul at New Orleans, and family.

London, Dec. 10.—Lady Selina Scott, the principal defendant in the suit brought against her and three men by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, for criminal libel, is critically ill.

Paris, France, Dec. 10.—A dispatch received here from Ha-Noi, capital of Tonquin, announces that M. A. Rousseau, the governor general of Indo China, has died suddenly there.

London, Dec. 10.—The English ship, Perla, Captain Jones, which sailed from London October 14 for Portland, Ore., has been wrecked in Saldan, South Africa. It is believed that fourteen persons perished.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—The Omaha road has given notice of its intention to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from St. Louis and Minneapolis to the national irrigation congress which is to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 15 to 17.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The president has nominated Benjamin K. Kimberly of Colorado, to be receiver of public monies at Denver, Col., also J. O. Strander of Alaska, to be commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Clarissa Radcliffe, from Penarth November 24 for New York with a cargo of coal, went ashore near Bellport, L. I., but was got off and proceeded last night to New York. She was the unknown reported ashore last night.

Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 10.—News has just been received here of a terrible fire at Chester, Ark. The depot of the Princeton railroad and nearly the entire business part of the town were totally destroyed. Chester has no waterworks and the citizens were powerless to cope with the flames.

New York, Dec. 10.—Members of the firm of Pierpont Morgan & Co., and representative interests in the Reading reorganization railroads refuse to discuss the alleged substitution of charges against the reorganization by Penney.

Vanua beyond expressing the opinion that the reorganization has been conducted on strictly legal grounds. All of the lead in New York counsel for the reorganization committee are understood to have left this city for Harrisburg.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—There are about 100 grains of iron in the average human body, and yet so important is this exceedingly small quantity that its diminution is attended with very serious results.

—"Cleanliness is next to godliness," quotes the mother of three school children in Mount Vernon, N. Y., and she insists, she says, on giving them a bath at least once a year, "whether they need it or not."

—The robes worn by the speaker of the house of commons are identical with the judicial costume of the master of the rolls, an office which in former years was frequently united with the speakership.

—A buttonhole bouquet was fastened with a needle to the jacket of a little son of Henry Haynes, of Clarksville, Tenn. Soon afterward, while turning a somersault, the needle penetrated his heart, causing death.

—Nine married and nine single women played on opposing sides in a game of baseball, at Hopkins, Mo. The umpire was the husband of one of the players and there was a little riot when every decision was announced.

—One of the oldest of actual speleologists would probably be Masdax, which, on the authority of Masdax, attacked the African tribes who made excursions into Arabia, and laid siege to Mecca in the latter part of the sixth century, A. D.

—A writer in L'Union Medicale concludes that all kinds of food can produce fat, and that beverages, especially water, may influence its deposition. Alcohol causes its accumulation by limiting its oxidation, and lack of exercise favors it for the same reason.

—When a criminal is sentenced to death in England the judge writes opposite the name in the calendar: "Left for execution." Fourteen clear days must elapse, and then it remains for the sheriff, or sheriffs, to appoint a day for the execution. No warrant is issued from the home office, except for a respite or reprieve. The queen does not sign a death warrant.

## SLICING UP THE WORLD.

Europe of Late Has Surpassed Itself in Land Grabbing.

There is much comment upon Lord Rosebery's recent statement that in the last 12 years 2,600,000 square miles have been added to the British empire. The statement is treated as a confession of "land-grabbing" in various quarters. This leads the London Times to publish an interesting record of the acquisitions of various nations in the last 12 years, with the object of proving that, considering her opportunities, England has not been the greatest sinner. Taking the beginning of 1884 as the starting point of the inquiry, it is found that the scramble for territory was initiated by Germany in that year. It was in that year that a congress of the powers held in Berlin attempted to regulate the rush and to define the duties of the rival grabbers toward each other and toward the natives.

France is found to have annexed most territory in the dozen years under

review. In 1894 France's foreign empire had 655,000 square miles, of which area 600,000 square miles were in Africa, embracing Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, the Upper Niger, the Congo region and certain patches on the Guiana coast. In Asia France held Tonkin, Cechin China, Cambodia, and other smaller areas, aggregating 56,000 square miles. New Caledonia and other possessions in Oceania made up the total credited to France in 1894. Since that time she has added 2,726,000 square miles in Africa and Asia, bringing her aggregate, including Madagascar, up to 3,381,000, or five times the area possessed in 1884. Including France itself, the total area ruled from Paris is 3,995,000 square miles, or four times the area of 1884.

Great Britain began in 1884 with an empire of 8,530,770 square miles, and by 1895 had added 2,599,000 square miles, bringing her total, including the home country, to 11,129,800 square miles, or one-third more than she had at the earlier date. For centuries before 1884 commerce had familiarized her with the various countries best situated for production and trade, with the result that while the continental powers of Europe were busy at home watching and warring with each other, her citizens occupied the lands most worth having. She thus gained vast areas within the temperate zone, such as Canada and Australia, suited to European immigrants, or densely populated countries like India, which enrich her commerce. Wherever in any part of the globe a port was needed, or a coaling station, she acquired it, having, as a rule, no competitor, by reason of the fact that France, Russia, Germany, Austria, etc., were preoccupied with internal questions or in struggles for predominance in Europe. Thus, in 1884 Great Britain held in Europe 120 square miles, in Asia, 1,414,130; in Africa, 300,000; in America, 3,610,000; in Australasia, 3,085,540. Since then she has added in Africa, the Niger territories, East Africa, Rhodesia, Uganda, etc., in all about 2,000,000 square miles. In Asia, Upper Burma, certain small territories on the northwestern frontier of India, certain Malay states, North Borneo, Brunet and Sarawak have been added, and to Australia a part of New Guinea has been joined. The list now runs: Europe, 120 square miles; Asia, 1,920,560; Africa, 2,500,000; America, 3,614,000; Australasia, 3,174,000. Of the recent acquisitions, the Niger, Uganda, Burma, the Malay states, the Borneo are well peopled and valuable for commerce.

Germany in 1884 possessed not one square mile of territory beyond her own shores. She now has in Africa 920,000 square miles; in the Pacific, 102,150 square miles; total, 1,022,150 square miles. The whole domain of William II, including Germany itself—268,670 square miles—in 1895, is 1,231,740 square miles, or six times what it was in 1884. The Germans, however, are not content with their colonial empire, which is mostly in the tropics, and don't pay. Germans emigrate to other regions, so that after 12 years there are in the Cameroons, for instance, but 230 white men, including soldiers. In East Africa there are 800 white men, including German soldiers. Of the 2,025 white men in Southwest Africa, 1,000 are soldiers. There is a growth of agriculture and trade, but not enough to meet expectations. The total trade of the German colonies is about 30,000,000 marks, but only a fraction of that goes to Germany. Accustomed to a bureaucratic administration of a severe type at home, the German official in Africa gets on badly with natives. Upon the whole, Germans envy the luck and experience of England, which, as Mr. Curzon said in a recent speech, was the "early bird" in colonizing long ago, and got the best that was to be had.

Belgium acquired in the Congo region an area of 1,000,000 square miles, or 80 times its own area. Italy acquired 500,000 square miles in East Africa, or 5 1/2 times its own area. Russia has added largely to her area in recent years by grabbing at the expense of Asian neighbors. All the larger powers of Europe, except Austria, live, it appears, "in glass houses" as respects "land grabbing." All are sinners, and naturally sinners that have been less successful assume virtuous airs.—Baltimore Sun.

## A Lost Voice.

Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs—

Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world over as

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.**

First Lawyer—I must say that I cannot see the point of my learned adversary's argument.

Second Lawyer—You ought to be on the bench, then, for Justice, they say, is blind.—Boston Courier.

Inherited wealth shows that if a fellow can't succeed himself, he can succeed his father.—London Figaro.

**Half A MILLION Dollars**  
To be Given Away in Articles of Retail Value to the Users of  
**Mail Pouch Tobacco**  
CHewing & SMOKING  
ANTI-NEUROUS  
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC  
COUPONS GIVE FULL INFORMATION AND LIST OF VALUABLE ARTICLES.  
Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all Dealers.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Valuable Articles with Explanation how to get them. MAILED ON REQUEST.  
THE BLOCH BROS. TOBACCO CO., WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.  
No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—St. Moritz, Switzerland, has the champion toboggan slide of the world. It is three-quarters of a mile long and has been descended in a whiff of 71 seconds.

—Arrangements for the training of British infantry next winter are to be on a more elaborate scale than usual, and especial prominence is to be given to long-distance marching.

—At the funeral of an unmarried woman in Brazil scarlet is the mourning hue. The coffin, the hearse, the trappings of the horses and the liveries of the driver must be scarlet.

—The crystal palace at Sydenham is capable of holding a greater number of people than any other building in the world. More than 100,000 can be accommodated within its walls.

—It is proposed in England to extend a cable to lonely St. Helena, Napoleon's prison island, not for commercial advantages, but for the curious fear that a foreign power might quietly seize the island and secure the incoming mail steamer as a prize of war.

—German explorers in New Guinea, Dr. Lauterbach, Dr. Kersting and Herr Tappenbeck, discovered in October at the foot of the Bismarck mountain a navigable stream flowing through a fruitful and thickly-populated plain, over which they traveled for 200 miles. This is the first well-populated area that has been discovered in the interior of New Guinea.

—A queer case of "beamenbelidigung," the insulting of officials, came up recently in a Berlin police court. A stone mason was ordered by a police lieutenant to remove some stones from the highway. He answered in a loud voice that he would do so. The lieutenant objected to the tone of the answer and arrested him. At the trial the man pleaded that he had used his natural voice, and the court refused to fine him, but reprimanded him for behaving insultingly.

## BLOOD MARRIAGES.

Some Ills Arising from the Union of Close Relations.

The results of these marriages have been differently regarded by various authors. Esquirol attributed to them a predisposition to insanity among the descendants. Mendel affirmed that in the majority of cases deaf-mutes owe their infirmity to the ties of relationship between their parents. Lucas thinks that these marriages are a cause of degeneration in the human race; that they produce mental dullness, brutality, insanity, impotence, etc. Liebreich states that consanguinity is especially the cause of pigmentary retinitis among the descendants. Raynaud ranks consanguinity among the conditions which may produce albinism. Luy's seemed to have proved also, says the writer, the injurious influence of consanguineous marriages. On the other hand, says the writer, others have boldly declared themselves in favor of these marriages, and state that they are not at all injurious, that generally they give good results. It is not astonishing then, he says, that in the face of such extreme opinions other authors, such as Luy, Pousard, Volzin, Darwin, Lacaze, Ballet and others, should view the question from both sides, and affirm that these marriages are productive of both good and evil results, according to whether the contracting parties are exempt from or affected by constitutional diseases. With such a diversity of opinions, continues the writer, it is difficult for physicians to decide when they are consulted by patients in regard to the subject. M. Perrin recently made a study of the question under consideration and gives his conclusions as follows: First of all, among the numerous affections attributed to marriages of consanguinity, idiocy, insanity and epilepsy are due generally to heredity, but in a few cases consanguinity of the parents may certainly be the cause. As to convulsions in the young, the cases are so numerous that it is impossible to attribute this affection to the influence of consanguinity. It may have a share in the production of deaf-mutes, but it is not an invariable factor. With regard to affections of the sight, the influence exercised by consanguinity has been ascertained, and in albinism has been distinctly proved. Concerning sterility, M. Perrin thinks this cannot be attributed to consanguinity alone. He has further shown that certain congenital deformities have been so frequently observed in children whose parents were perfectly healthy that, in these cases, we are forced to admit the theory of consanguinity alone.

On the whole, says the writer, we may conclude that if under certain circumstances consanguinity and heredity are two etiological factors which combine in the same family to bring about by the same morbid results, it is none the less true that in some cases consanguineous marriages among healthy persons may exercise an unfavorable influence on the children. M. Perrin, says the writer, advises physicians not to dissuade their patients from marriage if there is no diathesis, no hereditary disease, and if they are in good health and have

review. In 1894 France's foreign empire had 655,000 square miles, of which area 600,000 square miles were in Africa, embracing Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, the Upper Niger, the Congo region and certain patches on the Guiana coast. In Asia France held Tonkin, Cechin China, Cambodia, and other smaller areas, aggregating 56,000 square miles. New Caledonia and other possessions in Oceania made up the total credited to France in 1894. Since that time she has added 2,726,000 square miles in Africa and Asia, bringing her aggregate, including Madagascar, up to 3,381,000, or five times the area possessed in 1884. Including France itself, the total area ruled from Paris is 3,995,000 square miles, or four times the area of 1884.

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